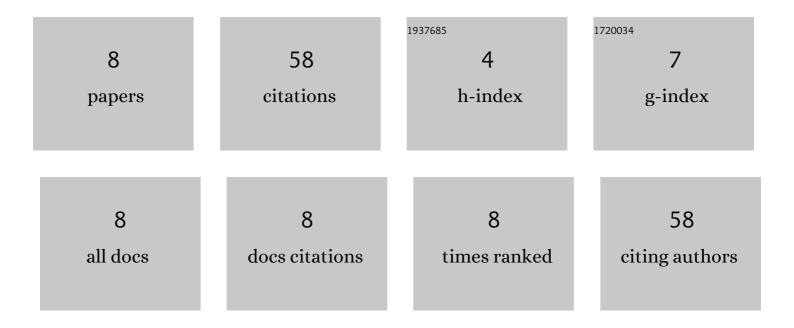
Yoshiyuki Yahagi

List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: https://exaly.com/author-pdf/9167458/publications.pdf Version: 2024-02-01



#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Morphological size evaluation of the mid-substance insertion areas and the fan-like extension fibers in the femoral ACL footprint. Archives of Orthopaedic and Trauma Surgery, 2017, 137, 1107-1113.	2.4	17
2	The importance of Blumensaat's line morphology for accurate femoral ACL footprint evaluation using the quadrant method. Knee Surgery, Sports Traumatology, Arthroscopy, 2018, 26, 455-461.	4.2	12
3	Correlation between the mid-substance cross-sectional anterior cruciate ligament size and the knee osseous morphology. European Journal of Orthopaedic Surgery and Traumatology, 2020, 30, 291-296.	1.4	8
4	The location of the femoral ACL footprint center is different depending on the Blumensaat's line morphology. Knee Surgery, Sports Traumatology, Arthroscopy, 2020, 28, 2453-2457.	4.2	8
5	The correlation between the femoral anterior cruciate ligament footprint area and the morphology of the distal femur: three-dimensional CT evaluation in cadaveric knees. European Journal of Orthopaedic Surgery and Traumatology, 2019, 29, 849-854.	1.4	6
6	Sagittal femoral condyle morphology correlates with femoral tunnel length in anatomical single bundle ACL reconstruction. Knee Surgery, Sports Traumatology, Arthroscopy, 2018, 26, 1110-1116.	4.2	4
7	Morphology of the resident's ridge, and the cortical thickness in the lateral wall of the femoral intercondylar notch correlate with the morphological variations of the Blumensaat's line. Knee Surgery, Sports Traumatology, Arthroscopy, 2020, 28, 2668-2674.	4.2	3
8	Morphological Approach of the Anterior Cruciate Ligament Footprintin Anatomical Anterior Cruciate Ligament Reconstruction: An Anatomical Study. Journal of the Nihon University Medical Association, 2021, 80, 311-318.	0.0	0

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